BOMBAY GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

MONDAY 10TH AUGUST, 1835.

THE GAZETTE EXTRA.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST, 10 1835.

THE American Brig *Elizabeth*, from New York 21st April, W. B. Smith, Master ; and the H. C. Sloop of War *Clive*, from Bushire 13th July, and Muscat, 3 August, J. C. Hawkins Esq., Commander.

Passengers per Clive Capt. Hennell, Asst. Resident Persian Gulf, Mr. Betham, I. N. and 1 European Servant.

BY the ELORA from Port Glasgow the 23rd April, we have received intelligence up to the 20th April, shewing the new ministry as now constituted.

THE CABINET.

Lord Melbourne.—First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord John Russell.—Secretary for Home Department.
Lord Palmerston.—Secretary for Foreign Department.
Lord Auckland.—First Lord of the Admiralty.
Right Hon'ble T. Spring Rice—Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Right Hon'ble Sir J. Hobhouse—President of the Board of Control.
Viscount Duncannon—Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Privy Seal.
Right Hon'ble Charles Grant—Secretary for Colonial Department.
Lord Holland.—Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Marquis of Lansdown.—Lord President of the Council.
Lord Howick—Secretary at War.
Right Hon'ble C. P. Thomson.—President of the Board of Trade.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Lord Brougham (we believe) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, and Chairman of the House of Lords.
Earl Minto.—Postmaster General.
Marquis of Conyngham—Lord Chamberlain.
Earl of Mulgrave.—Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Lord Morpeth.—Chief Secretary of Ireland.
Lord Plunkett.—Chancellor of Ireland.
Sir Henry Parnell.—Paymaster General and Treasurer of the Navy.
Mr. E. J. Stanley, and Mr. F. Baring.—Secretaries of Treasury.
Mr. Labouchere.—Secretary of the Admiralty.
Hon. Fox Maule.—Under Secretary of the Home Department.
Sir George Grey.—Under Secretary for the Colonies.
Mr. R. Gordon and Mr. Vernon Smith.—Secretaries to the Board of Control.
Lord Seymour, Mr. R. Steuart, and Mr. W. H. Ord.—Lords of the Treasury.
Admiral Adam, Captain Elliot, Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, and Lord Dalmeny.—Board of Admiralty.
Col. Leith Hay.—Clerk of the Ordnance.
Mr. Perrin, and Mr. O'Loghlen.—Attorney and Solicitor Generals for Ireland.
Cutlar Ferguson.—Judge Advocate.
Sir J. Campbell and Sir J. Rolfe.—Attorney and Solicitor Generals.
Mr. Murray.—Lord Advocate for Scotland.
Mr. Cunningham.—Solicitor General for Scotland.
Sir Rufane Donkin.—Surveyor General of the Ordnance.
Lieut. Col. Fox,—Storekeeper General of the Ordnance

The great seal is to be put in commission, but we believe the Commissioners are not yet finally agreed upon. Sir——Pepys and Sir Lancelot Shadwell are talked of as the Commissioners.

The elevation of the Right Hon'ble C. Grant to the Peerage will appear in the Gazette of to-morrow evening by the title (we presume) of Baron of Glenelg.

Mr. Charles Grant has been elevated to the peerage under the title of Baron Inverness. The following paragraphs relating to this appear in the Standard and Albion of the 20th April.

"The Right Hon. C. Grant, the new Colonial Secretary, has been raised to the peerage. The letters patent conferring the dignity are in preparation—and it is expected that the creation will be gazetted to-morrow. We understand Mr. Grant has selected the title of Baron Inverness." (Standard.)

"It is now stated as certain that Mr. Charles Grant will be raised to the peerage, as Baron Inverness, Mr. Grant's grandfather or great grand father, was slain at Culloden. It is rumoured that Mr. Grant's estate in Inverness is not yet finally purchased, but we cannot vouch for this. (Albion.)

PRINCIPLES OF THE NEW MINISTRY.

Lord John Russel's address to the electors of Devonshire is a document which will be perused by the British nation with the deepest interest. Coming from such a quarter at such a moment it must be regarded as the manifesto of the new Administration, an administration called in to existence under circumstances which, taken together, are without a parallel in the history of the country. A daring,—we should rather say a desperate effort had been made by that faction who have ever been the sworn enemies of all improvement, and the sworn supporters of every abuse, to strangle reform while yet in its cradle, to crush the infant Hercules before the attainment of that growth, and the developement of those powers, with which they foresaw it would be in vain to contend.

Such are the circumstances in which Lord Melbourne's Administration resumes its functions. The Outlines of that system of policy which it intends to pursue, are sketched by the Secretary for the Home Department, with a bold and able hand.

The Municipal Corporations, as might have been expected, occupy a prominent position in the Noble Lord's address. Instead of the equivocal declaration of the late Premier, that he would take the report *into consideration*, which left him quite at liberty to give that important question the "go by" should that course best suit his purpose.

Lord John Russel speaks out boldly, and tells the people of Great Britain that the true remedy for the violations of trust, perversions of justice, abuse of charitable funds, political jobbing, and other delinquencies committed by *self elected Corporations !* is to place these bodies under vigilant popular control, "to "adapt to *them* the principle of free election, "known to our ancient laws, and established in the Reform Act."

The next subject adverted to by the Noble Lord is the grievances of the Dissenters, and here he declares his opinion that Sir Rob. Peel's Dissenters' Marriage Bill, though founded on liberal principles, must be altered and improved before it will be acceptable to those for whose benefit it was intended, and states that the best solution of the difficulties attending this complicated question, is a civil register of births, deaths, and marriages. This is what the dissenters contend for; and this only, we are sure will satisfy them.

Church rates, an impost justly pronounced by Lord J. Russell, at once a grievance to the Dissenter, and an injury to the Church, are to be *entirely abolished*.

The reform of the Irish Church is to be based on the memorable resolution of the noble Lord, by which the House of Commons declared that when the wants of the English Church have been provided for, the surplus ought to be devoted to the purposes of general education in Ireland.

After thus stating his views and those of his colleagues, we think the Noble Lord is well warranted in saying "he did not intend "the Reform act should be a more toy in the "hands of the people, without benefit to "themselves or their posterity."

TURKEY——RUSSIA.

The French journals contain letters from Constantinople to the 26th March. It is stated in these letters that the Porte continues to augment the fleet, which is now nearly in a condition to sail. A correspondent of a Paris journal, in speaking o this announcement writes thus :—"the intended expedition to Tripoli is not a sufficient motive for sending out a fleet of fifteen ships of the line and a frigate, and the Ambassadors of France and England have therefore required some explanation about this armament, which is the most considerable that the Port has fitted out for a long time. The Turco—Russian council has declined giving any explanation, merely answering by the Reis Effendi, that as the powers having a naval force in the Levant intended to increase it, it was natural that the Sultan should employ his as he thought necessary for maintaining his dignity and independence.

The ambassadors have written to their Government, neither of them having instructions to go further ; and for the most part they are wholly without instructions. Lord Ponsonby has received notice that three Ships of the line and two Frigates were going to be sent from England to Malta, and that the Admiralty had already sent to that island light vessels and transports laden with ammuniton.

We give the above on the authority of the French journals just received. In a few days the statements threin contained will be, if true, officially authenticated

PORTUGAL.

The latest intelligence from Lisbon, which is up to the 8th inst. contains nothing important. There had been a trifling disturbance, and a personal attack on the Duke of Palmella, on Sunday the 29th of March, and some of the ministerial members had been assaulted ; out the arrival of the Military restored tranquillity, and the funeral of Prince Augustus, on Tuesday the 31st, passed off quietly.

It is said that the Prince Augustus requested the Queen, on his death bed, to marry his younger brother, prince Maximilian, who is nearly 17. Both the Capital and Provinces, are perfectly tranquil.

FRANCE, THE AMERICAN INDEMNITY BILL.

We have received the whole of the Paris Papers, which announce the triumph of Ministers on M. Bignon's amendment on the first article of the American Indemnity Bill. This amendment, which restricted the grant to twelve millions of francs to enable the Government to recommence negotiations with the united states, was, notwithstanding the powerful speech of M. Berryer in its favor, negatived by a majority of 114 votes. This division may be regarded as decisive of the fate of the Bill which will certainly be carried, although not without an article requiring that no part of the debt be paid before America has offered an apology to France for some passages contained in the Presidents message.

NOWROJEE HURMUSJEE,—*Printer*.